Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, November 5, 1823. No. 1744.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT A
GODOWN
UNDER THE OLD
Gazette Office
IN FORBES STREET
ON SATURDAY NEXT THE 8TH INSTANT.

FOURTEEN Qr. Casks of Sercial. It has been some months in the Country, imported per Triumph, and may be tasted, on application at KEMPT and Co's. Shop.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1823.

Notice is hereby given,
That On THURSDAY, the 13th Instant
AT 4 P. M.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
BY ORDER OF THE
Executors,
And on account of the Estate of the late
Mr. C. B. Boyce.
THE COPPERED SCHOONER
FLY.

WITH all her Appurtenances, Masts, Yards, Stores, Rigging &c. as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, alongside of the Ship Helen.

The Fly was Built by Mr. JOHN CROOKENDEN, at Cochin in 1821, admeasures about 100 Tons: carries an excellent cargo, and is admirably adapted for the Eastern Trade.

TERMS OF SALE.

The vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

To be paid for in cash, or approved bills at two months with Interest at 9 per Cent. from the day of Sale.

Bombay, 1st November 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON SATURDAY THE 8TH INSTANT
AT THEIR ROOMS
A QUANTITY OF
SILVER WARE
USEFUL ARTICLES

EXTRA Broad Chintz large Paterns well adapted for Palanposes, Silk of colours, Boots and Shoes, Military Saddles, Spare Saddlery, Fiddle String, Shot Bags, Glass Ware, Letter Paper, Buttons, Tin and Japan Ware, Books, and Sundry uncleared lots, at risk of first purchasers.

AT NOON.
Will be put up a Handsome
STEEL CROSS BOW.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON SATURDAY 15th INSTANT
4 o'Clock afternoon
AT THEIR ROOMS,
If not previously disposed of by private contract

A MODERN and Fashionable Curricle with Shifting Shafts, for the purpose of using it as a Buggy when required, with a pair of well Matched Bay Curricle Horses—and a set of Handsome Brass mounted Harness. The Horses go well in either Single or Double Harness—or Gig, Tandem, or Curricle.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER.

A Flea Bitten Grey—Buggy Horse with Harness—and a Bay Buggy Horse

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

For Sale.

A FEW Iron Treasury Chests of 18 and 24, Inches long at the Shop of CURSETJEE BURJORJEE next Door to BHECAJEE MERJEE in Hamum Street.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

To Let

IN RAMPART ROW, two first floor Rooms, as Offices. Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

For Sale

AT A
GODOWN
In Meadow's Street
NEXT DOOR TO
Mr. Gama's.

SEVERAL Desert and Breakfast setts of very elegant China Ware, the former consisting of 24 Plates, 12 Dishes of Sorts, 1 Centre Piece and 2 Sugar and Cream Bowls, the latter of 14 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 14 large sized Tea Cups and Saucers, and 14 half pints Basons and Stands, 2 large and 2 small Plates, and 24 Breakfast Plates, all ornamented with various patterns and richly finished in burnished Gold.—

Also for Sale Pale Ale from Tickell and from Barclay, Perkins & Co. of very good quality and perfectly sound, at Rs. 35 per Hhd. enquire of LIMJEE COWASJEE at the above Godown.

Bombay 5th Nov. 1823.

Notice,

IS hereby Given, that I shall be ready to receive, on or before 12th o'Clock on Saturday the 29th day of November next, Sealed Proposals from any person or persons desirous of purchasing, for the purpose of breaking up, the Hull of His Majesty's Ship Orlando, now lying at Moorings, in a state of Ordinary at this port. The Orlando is a Frigate built in England in the year 1811, of 870 Tons burthen, partly constructed of Oak Timber, Copper fastened and sheathed; and, the proposals for the same, are to be made in Madras Currency, by the period abovementioned: when they will be opened in the presence of Commodore CHARLES GRANT C. B. and the highest Tender, if approved of, accepted.

The purchaser must be prepared to enter into security for the fulfilment of a Contract for breaking up, and to remove the said Ship from her Moorings, at his or their risk and expence.—Naval Yard Trincomalie, 7th October 1823.

S. S. CURGEAVEN,
Naval Store Keeper.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC ACTION
This Day, the 5th Instant.
AT THE
GODOWN
WHICH WAS FORMERLY OCCUPIED
By the late Firm of
Messrs Boyce and Co.

14 BUTTS, and 22 Hogsheads of Abbott's, Beer, imported by one of the late ships.—Also few cases of Pikles, and few Dozen of Carbonel's and Adamson's Claret, to close an account.

Bomboy 5 Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY THE 17TH INSTANT
If not previously Sold by private bargain.

TWO Camp Cases made by Grayhurst and Harvey fitted up with modern Plate and Plated Ware, part of the Effects of the late
CAPTAIN SOILLIEUX
DECEASED.

The above will be disposed of either in Separate lots or altogether as most convenient to the Majority of purchasers.

N. B.—A list of the above may be seen at the Auction Room.

Bombay 5th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursesjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Saturday next the 8th Instant
The House hold Furniture &c.
OF THE LATE
Mr. Rozario de Quadros
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE
MAZAGONE.

Terms of Sale, Cash, and the Lots to be cleared away immediately.

N. B.—The Sale will begin at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday, next the 8th Instant
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATRIX
OF THE LATE
Mr. Rozario de Quadros
DECEASED
On the
PREMISES.

A SUBSTANTIAL, and well built spacious House with Garden well stocked with Valuable Fruit Trees at Mazagone behind the Grove, formerly the late SIR MINGUEL de LIMA'S House.

The premises may be viewed at any hour Daily from 8 o'Clock in the morning to 5 o'Clock in Evening.

A deposite of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of the purchase Money will be required to be paid by the purchaser immediately on the premises being knocked down.

Other particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay 5th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On the
PREMISES
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon
OF WEDNESDAY THE 26TH INSTANT
BY ORDER OF THE
Executors
To the last Will and Testament
OF THE LATE
Jonathan Michie,
Captain in the Army.

THE House in the Fort at present occupied by A. S. LE MESSURIER Esq. situated off Rampart Row and immediately in the rear of Lieutenant Col. AITCHISON'S House.

The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and the title Deeds may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE purchased an Invoice of Oil Man's Stores, recently Imported per Ship England Captain Reay, consisting of Hams, Pine and Barkley Cheeses, Butter in Jars, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Oil, Vinegar &c.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY THE 5TH INSTANT
(If not Previously Sold.)

THE property of an Gentleman about to quit the Presidency.

A Europe Tilburry with Gray Arab Horse and Harness complete.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

Notice.

BE it known to Parsee MUNCHERJEE MERVANJEE NOWROJEE that to the libellous improper and unfounded Language and aspersions promulgated by him in the last Saturday's Courier against the Parsee's Punchaut, a short answer has been published in the Bombay na Sumachar of the last Monday; and altho' it appears that he has made an apology for those diabolical insinuations, it is not at all satisfactory to the Punchaut, and the Parsee's Community at large; and proper steps will be shortly taken to procure such satisfaction as the subject requires; of which further particulars will appear hereafter.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1823.

ખબર.

પારશી·મંનયેરજી·મેહરવાંનજી નવરોજીને·આ·માલમથાઈ·ગી આ·શનવારનાં·શ્રી·મુમબઇ·ઝરી ઝરનાં·નીઉ·જ·પે પર·મયે·નમોઈ પારશીની· પંચાતની·ઉપર·નીન દા·જરેલો·તથા·બીજુ· ઘટતી·ત થા·વગર·પાઈઆની·વારતા·તથા તોરમતો·જાહેર·પાડી·તેહનો·થો ડો·ફિ·જવાબ·ગઈ આ·શોમવા રનાં·શ્રી·મુમબઇનાં·શમાચારમો· પરગટ·કીધો છે*અને·વલી·તે·શ માચાર·પતરથી·હેવું·દીશે છેજે·ત મોઈ·જે ઝાંઇ·શેતાંની·ચાલની· કુ શલાંમણી·કરી·તેઉ પર· તમોઈ· ખોજરખાહો·કરાંછે· પણ·તથી· પંચાતની·તથા·કુલ·પારશી·ની·બં જુમંતની·કશીજ· ખાતર·જમે·થા ઇ·નથી* અને·થોડા· દાહાડામો· ખાતર જમે·લેવાનો·જે કે·ઈ·બાબ તને·ઘટારતછે·તે·પરમાંણે·રશતો પરશે*અને·તેહની·બીજી·ખોકશ

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ખબર•ફ્વે૫છી•નજર•ઋાવશે*

તા• ૪ થી•નવેમ્બર• ૧૮૨૩

For Sale

IN

Messrs. Prinsep & Co's.

Godowns

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Superior Wines

FROM

HARPER AND BELL.

ARRIVED PER

Royal George.

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. per Butt.

Ditto in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 20 Rs. per Dozen.

Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 960 Sa. Rs. in Calcutta, 860 Rs. per do.

Ditto in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 22 Rs. per dozen.

Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 and 12 doz. Chests at 12 Rs. per do.

Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

For Freight and Passage

TO

ENGLAND

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

James Sibbald

OF 650 TONS,

Capt. James Keith Forbes.

IS expected to arrive here early in December, and to Sail in January.

The James Sibbald carries a Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers, a plan of which may be seen at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

For London

THE FAST SAILING.

TEAK BUILT SHIP

Lord Castlereagh,

CAPTAIN DURANT

BURTHEN 800 TONS

Just arrived from England whence she left on the 16th June, and arrived here on the 16th September,

WILL positively sail on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co. or to HORMUZJEE DORABJEE at his Office near the Church Gate, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 1st November 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th October 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointment.

Lieutenant James Scott of the 12th Regiment N. I. to act as Fort Adjutant at Sura until further order, vice Rankin appointed a Brigade Major to the Forces,—Date of appointment 28th September, 1823.

The appointment of Adjutant to the 1st Extra Battalion having become vacant by the promotion of Lieut. J. H. Bellassis to a Company, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is plessed to nominate Lieut. J. W. Gordon, of the 4th Regt N. I. to act in that situation until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 25th October, 1823.

Lieut. John William Gordon, of the 1st Batt. 4th Regt. having resigned his situation as an Assistant Surveyor in the Deckan of the 1st class, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. G. P. Le Messurier, the Senior of the Junior Class, to succeed Lieut. Gordon, and to nominate Ensign Foster of the Corps of Engineers to fill the vacancy occasioned by Lieut. LeMessurier's promotion.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1823,

In consequence of the death of Lieutenant John McLeod of the Corps of Engineers, which took pace at Bushire on the 20th September, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotin.

Corps of Engineers

Senior Ensign Francis Outram to be Lieutenant, vice McLeod deceased,—Date of rank 21st September 1823.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

THE GAZETTE
BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1823.

We have to notice the arrival of the England Capt. Reay, on the 28th ultimo, from London the 27th May, and Yesterday of the Brig the Countess of Loudon, Captain Morris, from Batavia the 16th Sept. The Countess of Louden, we understand, brings no news.

The Royal Charlotte sails for England on Sunday morning the 9th instant; she touches at Cannanore for a detachment of Invalids from H. M. 89th, Regiment, and the Isle of France.

The Aurora Cruizer, with Col. Stannus, the new Resident, and suite leaves for the Persian Gulf on the 10th instant.

We understand that it is Mr. Chambers together with Sir Ralph Rice, the present Recorder of Penang, who are likely to be appointed to the office of Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court at this Presidency; our present Recorder is to take his place as Chief Justice.

Under the head of Parliamentary Intelligence will be found the conclusion of the famous Debate in the House of Commons on the subject of Foreign Policy. We make no apology for giving Messrs. Canning and Brougham's Speeches at length, as we conceive, a perusal of them will amply repay the reader for all the time and attention, he may find it convenent to devote to the task.

Statement of the Stock and deliveries of Opium at Canton during the year ending the 1st April 1823.

	Stock April 1822 Chests.	Deliveries during the year Chests.	Stock 1st April 1823 Chests.	Ranges of Prices during the Season Spa. Drs.
Malwa,	4700	3950	750	1500 to 1080
Bengal,	2277	1302	975	2600 to 2080
Turkey,	281	230	51	1500 to 1000
	7258	5482	1776	

Deliveries from the 1st to 23d April about 300 Chests

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT 2d October 1823.

We have been led to republish the foregoing statement from the Calcutta Exchange Price Current, from a belief that it may be acceptable to some of our commercial Readers, who may not have access to that publication, to know the extent of the supply, consumption and Balance of Opium in China in the past year. The supply in the present one, must we conceive exceed that of the last considerably, for we observe by the Price Current of the 10th July, that not less than 2900 chests of Bengal Opium had been shipped for China between the 1st January and 30th June preceding, none of which could have arrived there when the above statement was made up and we know that the shipments of Malwa from this port and Damaun, have fallen very little short of 300 chests of 1b. 140 each—If to these, be added the sales of Malwa in Calcutta on the 14th July and 14th August, aggregating 2500 Chests, the far larger portion of which must find its way to China in the Current year, or say before the 1st April next, it will follow that the consignments from India, will not fall short of 8,000 chests exclusive of the Balance on hand 1st April last, 1776 chests of all sorts or in all little short of 10000 chests, a quantity equal

we imagine to very nearly two years consumption in China, (even if no arrivals of Turkey should take place from the Mediterranean) for the deliveries in the past year have been shown not to exceed 5482 chests, whilst those of the preceding season amounted to 5200 chests only; & we have reason to believe that the consumption has never gone beyond 5800 chests, even when prices have been such as to induce a more lively demand than usual. From these data we are inclined to believe that the Balance of Opium in China on the 1st April 1824 will scarcely be less than 4000 chests, and may probably exceed that amount.

The following is the latest news from Calcutta, we have received concerning the redoubtable invation by the Burmas.

Expedition to Chittagong.—We understand, that Lieut.-Colonel McCreagh C. B. of H. M's. 13th Light Infantry has been appointed to the general command of the expedition about to proceed te Chittagong with the rank and allowance of a Brigadeer. Captain Baker, Assistant Military Secretary to Government, proceeds with the detachment as Political Agent. We believe, that some additions have been made to the strength of the Force about to proceed under Colonel McCreagh's Command, which leads us to imagine, that the affair is of a more serious complexion than was at first contemplated or that Government intend the Burmas to feel as heavily as they ought the risque they incur by insulting the British Government and disturbing the tranquillity of the territory under its protection. To look upon the aggression of the Burmas as an insult which ought to be punished is the utmost notice we think the affairs deserves, but no doubt the measures taken by Government are the best calculated effectually to resent this insult and by preventing its recurrence to secure to the unoffending sufferers the protection they are entitled to as dwellers under the powerful auspices of the British Flag.—*Hurkarn.*

Calcutta Journal October 15.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Burrowes H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons.
Lieut. H. Sandwith 2d Batt. 4th Regt.
Lieut. C. Crawley 2d | 2d Regt.
Lieut. G. Plaistead 2d | 10th Regt. N. I.
Major R. Strover 2d Batt Artillery
Lieut. D. W. Shaw; Baroda Residents Escort.
Lieut. H. W. Hardie, Artillery.
Lieut. C. Blood: Artillery.
Lieut. J. M. Ross, 1 | 5th M. N. I.
Lieut. J. D. Browne 2d | 5th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgn. Ges, H. Davis 1. Batt. 9. Regt
Ensign A. C. Heighington 2d Batt. 1. Regt.
Lieut. A. N. Riddell 1 Gr. Regt.
Lieut. Sanderson 1 | 8 Regt. N. I,

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 28th Ship England, (Free Trader) John Reay, from London, 27th May.

PASSENGERS.

Per England.—Major Strover, Lady and Child and Mrs. Reay.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 29th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Bancoote.

Nov. 1st Ship Layton, (Free Trader) David Miller, to Tellicherry, St. Helena and London.
Do. 3d Spanish Ship Premira de Marzo, Juan Velor to Manilla.

PASSENGERS.

By Layton.—Mrs. General Waddington, Mrs. Riddell and Child, Miss Hough, Lieut. Riddell, Lieut. Rae 2d Regt. Lieut. Darreck. 2d Regt. Lieutenant Sturt, Madras Establishment Lieutenant Vernon, H. C. Marine, Captain Blackhall, 1st Regt. N. I.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal Charlotte, for London.
Castlereagh, for ditto.

Calcutta

ARRIVALS.—The Malabar Ship Onnapoonay, Captain T. Melon, from Nagore, 20th September.—Another Ship inward bound, coming in, name not yet ascertained.

DEPARTURE.—The English Ship London, Captain D. K. Brown, for Liverpool.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

Kedgeree, Monday Evening, the 13th October 1823.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—H. C. S. Thomas Grenville,—William Miles,—Robarts,—Glenelg,—Stentor,—Angelica,—and Fyzarobany inward bound remains,—Neptune, on her way to Town,—Brougham (Brig) proceeded down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. S. Princess Charlotte of Wales and L'Armide (F.) remains.

Bombay.

BIRTH.

At Poonah, on the night of the 1st Instant at the House of Capt. James, Paymaster Poonah Division of the Army, the Lady of Capt. M. L. Gallwey, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 22d of Sept. last after a lengthened illness borne with examplary patience, resignation and religious fortitude, Mrs. Louisa Thornhill, leaving an only daughter to lament the irreparable loss of a parent so affectianate and beloved.

At Poona on Monday the 20th October Mrs. Charlotte Gourley, wife of Conducter A. Gourley of the Ordnance Department, sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

At Poonah, on the night of the 21st October 1823. Adeline the Daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant McCarthy of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, aged 11 months.

At Tannah on the 31st of October, James eldest Son of Major James Morse, 1st Batt. 7th Regt. aged two year and three months.

On Saturday last, at Chowputee, in the 19th year of her age, the wife; of Mr. J. B. Egan of the Auditor General's office. It is but a merited tribute to the worth of this amiable young Woman, to record that her death is sincerely deplored by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her afflicted husband laments the loss of a devoted and valuable wife, her mother that of an attentive and dutiful daughter; her sister of an affectionate companion, and her numerous intimates and acquaintances of an hospitable and generous friend. The numerous assemblage of persons at the funeral of Mrs. Egan many of whom were in a weak state of health forms perhaps the best criterion of the estimation in which she was universally held.

Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 11th October, Mrs. C. Cornelius, junr. of a Son.

At Midnapore, on the 6th October, the Lady of Colonel J. L. Richardson, of a still-born Daughter.

At Patna, on the 23d September, the Lady of Capt. Metcalfe Stanwix Hogg, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 12th October, the infant Son of Mr. C. Cornelius, junior.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, at the New Church, Bellary, by the Reverend P. Stewart, B. A. Mr. John White, First Dresser, to Miss Sarah Dyce, eldest Daughter of Mr. Joseph Dyce.

BIRTHS.

At Vellore, on the 12th instant, the Lady of Captain B. Blake, of the 23d Regiment, of a Son.

At Seringapatam, on the 1st inst. Mrs Walsh of a Daughter.

On Sunday morning the 19th instant, in Black Town, Mrs. Mary Ann Palmer, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 22d ultimo, on his passage to Calcutta, Captain James Rodger, of the 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I.

At New Tow, Vepery, on Friday the 17th instant, of the Cholera, (after an illness of twelve Hours) Clarissa, the infant Daughter of Mr. A. Engels, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Europe.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at St. Mary lebone Church, by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, John M'Neile, Esq. eldest son of Alxander M'Neile, Esq. Bally castle, Ireland to Charlotte Lavin, youngest daughter of Major General Sir Thomas Dallas, K. C. B.

On Saturday last, by special licence, at St George's Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Andrew William Corbet, Esq. of Sundrone Castle, Shropshire, to Mary Emma, youngest daughter of the late John Hill, Esq. of Hawkstone Park, in that County, grand-daughter to Sir John Hill, Bart. and niece to the Right Hon. Lord Hill.

On Thursday last, at Halifax, by the Rev. James Knight, John Rawson, Esq. of Ash grove, to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Preston, Esq. of Green Royd, both near Halifax.—*Courier June 16.*

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	OCTOBER 4, 1823.	SELL.
	PREMIUM.	
35 2	Six per Cent. Remittable	34 12
12 2	New five per cent. Certificates.	11 11

Exchange on London 1s. 11d to 2s. per Sa. Rup.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....per Cent.	3	0
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange... "	2	8
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.. "	4	0
Do. 2 Months Certain,..... "	3	8

BANK SHARES.—*Premium 56 to 58 per Cent—nominal.*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees,	207	4	*a per* 100	207	8
Doubloons,.....	30	8	*a each.*	31	8
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	8	*a* "	18	
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4	*a* "	4	12
Louis D'Ors,.....	8	4	*a* "	8	8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	190	4	*a per* 100	190	8
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½	*a each*	3	
Sovereigns,.....	10	12	*a* "	11	
Bank of England Notes,.....	10	0	*a* "	10	

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES.

Remittable Loans,.....Rs.	34 8
Unremittable ditto, at 5 per cent.....	12 0
Bills of Excange on the Court of Directors, 18 months,.....	34 0
Bank Shares.....	6,0-0 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	208 8
Notes on Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest,.....	at 3½ pr. ct.
Government Bills, Discounted,.....	at 2½ pr. ct.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 Months,.....	at 2½ pr. ct.

The Bishop of Calcutta.—Upon the first intelligence of the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Grenville*, with the Right Reverend REGINALD HEBER, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on board, Government dispatched the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S Yacht, the *Nereide*, down the river for the accommodation of his Lordship and family. The rapidity of the stream,

however, rendered the passage from the ship extremely tedious, and they did not reach the Powder Mills till the afternoon of Friday last. There they landed and proceeded in carriages to the Governor's House in Fort William, which had been prepared for their reception, and where they arrived about 7 o'clock. On Saturday morning a salute of 17 guns was fired from the Ramparts in honor of his Lordship's arrival, and the ceremony of Installation was performed at the Cathedral on the same day.

Yesterday (Sunday) the Bishop preached his first Sermon, and illustrated in a most emphatic and eloquent manner the following text, from the 37th, 38th, and 39th verses of the 22d Chapter of St. Matthew.

"Jesus and unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

"This is the first and great Commandment.

And the second is like nuto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

[*Sup. to the Calcutta Gov. Gaz. October* 3.

Madras.

OCTOBER 21, 1823.

Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's Paper

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 1½. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 33⅓ per cent. pm.
Unremittable 12 to 14.

SHIPPING.—Our Roadsted is very nearly deserted; and the ELIZA, loading for Calcutta, is the only Ship remaining. The greaterpart of the small craft too have taken their departure.

The Ship ANN AND AMELIA, Captain Short, continued her homeward bound voyage late on Saturday evening.

PASSENGERS.—Captain Fenwick and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

The Bark GEORGE sailed for Columbo on Sunday.

The MADRAS from Bengal, bound to London is expected to touch here on her passage down the Bay, early next month

English News.

The Times, Tuesday, June 17.—We learn from very good authority, that the Duke d' Angoulême painfully expresses his surprise, that up to the present time, he has not had the slightest proposition of peace made to him: so that, if we may use such an antithesis, he advances without succeeding. He is disposed to enter into partial negociations with any Chiefs or Commanders that may be near him. To these the fate of Abisbal offers no very tempting lure in the way of example. The reports respecting this worthy are various. Some assert that, having been sent off to France as a place of security by the Duke d'Angouleme, with what his Highness thought proper precautions, he had notwithstanding been arrested on the road, and shot by order of the French Regency! There appears to us to be some irreconciliable inconsistencies in this story, yet we may gather from them the assurance, that the subject of the report itself is suffering the usual lot of traitors—receiving no great attention from those whom he has served, and hated as he deserves by those whom he has betrayed.

The rumours of anti-revolutionary movements in Portugal acquire greater strength; but in these, also, there are some inconsistencies. We refer our readers for particulars to the accounts from that country, which however, all come through a French medium.

Since the arrival of the Duke of Cumberland in London his Royal Highness has visited all the Royal Family, and received visits from Prince Leopold, and most of them in return: also from Prince Esterhazy, Baron Just, and several of the Foreign Ambassadors, the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a numerous assemblage of Nobility and persons of distinction.—Court Circular.

The Times, June 17.—We are not sure whether it is worth the while to notice the absurd complaints which are making, that the advance of money by public subscription in aid of the Spaniards is likely to perplex Ministers in their intercourse with France. The people of this country have a right to do that which they are not by law forbidden to do. If they violate any law, it does not rest with Ministers only, but with the French Ambassador here, to prosecute: or if Ministers could interfere to prevent pecuniary aid from passing from one class of their fellow-subjects to one of the belligerents, under the character of a donation, they might also prevent the other belligerent from receiving support under the name of a loan from another class of their fellow-subjects. The act in both cases is that of private persons unrestrained by any law. Vattel says, "If a loan were evidently granted for the purpose of enabling an enemy to attack me, that would be concurring in the war against me." B. iii., c. 7. In this sense, then, the contractors for the loan to France now effecting become the allies of France, and the declared enemies of Spain. If therefore, the Spaniards could catch any one or more of them, they should hang or shoot them.

Oxford, Wednesday, June 11.—The ball last night at the Townhall was very well attended, and exhibited a choice variety of all that was beautiful and attractive—upwards of 600 persons, most of them of that age when youth and health combine to grace the revels of Terpsichore. The arrangement made by the Stewards gave general satisfaction; there was a profusion of refreshments in the supper rooms, to which 150 were admitted at a time, to prevent confusion from its being too crowded. Country dances were the order of the night. Among the company there were very few titles above the rank of Baronet. Mr. Wetherell, and Mr. Amhurst, the members, and D. Stuart, Esq., the Hight Sheriff for the county, were present. The company did not separate before dawn. Term ends on Thursday, when most of the students will leave. The subject of the Prize Poem, to be recited on Thursday is Stonehenge: the successful author is Mr. Salmon, Undergraduate of Brasenose. The miscellaneous concert, this morning gave general satisfaction: the fittings of the theatre are wretched, in respect to the orchestra. Imagine a range of open mangers from some stable, fresh whitewashed and you may conceive an exact representation of the *elegant* design of this classical superstructure. An early portrait of his present Majesty, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is most injudiciously propped up on trestles in front of the side gallery, in a bad light, and worse situation.—*Times, June* 13.

New Empire of Brazil.—An article from Vienna communicates the arrival there of a Colonel Scheffer, from the Brazils, the bearer of letters to the Emperor from his daughter and son-inlaw. The former, it is said, signs herself "Empress." It is further added, that the Emperor of Austria is solicited to obtain for the new Empire of Brazil its recognition by the European Governments; but the request, as might be anticipated, was refused.

LONDON,—JUNE 10, 1823.

THE ARMY.

HORSE GUARDS, APRIL 28.

At a General Court Martial, held at Corfu, on the 18th of April, 1822, and continued by adjournments to the 22d of the same month, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Charles Fauquier was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.:—

"For embezzling, misapplying, or wrongfully detaining the following sums of money, viz. Spanish Dollars 3,393, 25¾ oboli, or thereabouts, paid him by Sir Victor Caride, or his agent; Spanish Dollars 386, 80 oboli, or thereabouts, paid him by Mr. Andrea Busia, or his agent; Spanish Dollars 1,932, 20 oboli, or thereabouts, paid him by Mr. Andrea Cargialeguo, or his agent; Spanish Dollars 90, 49 oboli, or thereabouts, paid him by Mr. Caralombo Tresti, or his agent: the whole of the abovementioned sums of money having been received by him between the 10th August, 1820, and the 31st December following, on account of the Government of the United States of the Ionian Islands, specially placed under the protection of his Majesty, and being for duties on the exportation of currants from the Island of Cephalonas, paid to him as the Deputy Collector of the Customs within the said Islands."

Upon which charge the Court come to the following decision:—

"The Court having duly considered the whole of the evidence in this trial, is of opinion that the prisoner, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Charles Fauquier, is guilty of having embezzled the whole of the several sums stated in the charge, and does therefore sentence him to be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and rendered incapable of serving his Majesty in any office, civil or military, and to make good at his own expence, the sum of five thousand eight hundred and two Spanish Dollars, and seventy-four oboli and a half, due to the Ionian Government, deducting from the said amount the sum of two thousand and four hundred scudi of Malta deposited by the prisoner in the Malta Treasury on account of the said Government of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

His Majesty was pleased to confirm the finding of Guilty in this case; but in consequence of observations made by the Judge Advocate-General upon the irregularity of the proceed-

ings of the Court, his Majesty was pleased to command that the Court should be re-assembled for the purpose of revising the sentence adjudged by it.

On the 21st of October, 1822, the Court re-assembled in obedience to his Majesty's command communicated to Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir T. Maitland, Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean, in a Letter from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 15th of July, 1822, and having revised the sentence already passed on the prisoner, came to the following decision. "The Court having found him Guilty of a misdemeanour does now sentence him, the said Charles Fauquier, to suffer the punishment of imprisonment for the term of Two Years, and to pay a fine of Five Thousand Spanish Dollers, and further to be imprisoned till the said fine is paid."

His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the Sentence of the Court as revised; but under all the circumstances of this case, as again brought under his Majesty's notice together with the provisions of the Act 50 Geo. III. cap. 59, relating to Collectors of Public Money convicted of embezzling the same, and by which persons so convicted are rendered incapable of serving the Crown, his Majesty has been further pleased to extend his gracious clemency to the Prisoner, by remitting so much of the Sentence of the Court as adjudges him, Mr. Fauquier, to two year's imprisonment.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief directs that the foregoing Charges against Deputy Assistance Commissary-General Charles Fauquier, together with the finding and Sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's Service.

By Command of his Royal Highness the Commandder-in-Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-Gen.

ARMY.

(CIRCULAR) Horse Guards, 7th June 1823.

SIR—I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to desire, that in future all Proposals for Exchanges between Officers of the Regiment under your command, and those of any other corps, may be accompanied by a declaration signed by the individuals, and certified by yourself, that they have no ulterior object. That they do not intend to sell out or retire on half-pay after effecting such exchange, but that it is their *bona fide* intention to join and do duty with the corps to which they exchange, and that they are prepared to join, not at the expiration of any term for which they may themselves have obtained leave, but at the expiration of the leave of absence which may have been granted to the Officer with whom they exchange.

His Royal Highness further desires that it may be understood by the individuals, that any infraction or attempted evasion of this rule, and any application for extention of leave, will cancel the exchange.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) H. TAYLOR.

Officer commanding the —— regiment
of Cavalry or Infantry.

Morning Herald.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

Salem Gazette. June 20, 1823.

Mississippi River.—We have been favoured by a correspondent with a letter from a gentleman on the banks of the Mississippi, near the Missouri, dated May 24, from which we make the following extracts:—

The Mississippi is remarkably high, on account of the great rains; and the Missouri, altho' very high at present, will not arrive at its full height until June. as the ice in the Upper Missouri does not dissolve until that time. The Mississippi will probably be higher than has been known for many years.

For the last three months we have had a great deal of rain; the ground was never known to be so wet before. The people have not yet been able to plant their corn. If the warm weather should come on soon we may expect a sickly season.

We have no news here of consequence. I begin to think that a majority of the people of this State (Illinois) will oppose the calling of a convention.—A considerable change has taken place in public sentiment since the Legislature rose last winter.—The conduct of the majority of that body injured the cause of the Slave party; and it has continued to decrease ever since that time. I know nothing which they can do to gain any new accession of strength. I am confident if the vote should be taken now, a majority of 2000 would oppose a convention.

Business here is as dull as you can possibly imagine; the paper currency of the State is 60 per cent. below specie, and yet property will not sell for more in this paper than it did for specie before this was issued, of course the whole property of this state has depreciated 60 per cent.

Court of Session.—. Margaret Burk, a bouncing fair one from the Emerald Isle, with cheeks "like thumping red potatoes," was gallanted up to the box by that indefatigable beau, Mr. High Constable Hayes, storming like Xantippe herself. The Recorder—You have been indicted and found guilty of committing a most outrageous assault & battery—["and that I have, yourh-nor"]—upon an officer in the execution of his duty. You furiously flew upon him, and bit his arm in two places, and came near tearing out one of his eyes. ["And what business, your honor, had the spaneen within my hoose. I must be after having the other trial."] You must be still, Mrs. Burk, and hear the Court. ["Oh, hub-a-boo, I've no care for your honor's honor, save for the matter of the other trial for staling away my husband's affections."] The sentence of the Court is, that you must go to the penitentiary for four months. ["It's after being a hard case, your honor, that they should seduce the affection of my husband."] Officer, take her away.—[Och, honeys, and is'nt this swate land of liberty to be sure—where you'll be for sending a poor body off to the tread whale, just for nothing at all at all, except that—"] and so off went Mr. Margaret, scolding like a bedlamite, and her blarney did not cease until she was ordered to be taken from the iron cage.—Her deportment reminded us of the ancedote of Sam Foot. Being scolded severely on some occasion, by a lady of not the most agreeable temper, he replied—"I have heard of *Tartars* and *Brimstones*, and by Jove, Madam you are the *cream* of the one and the *flower* of the other."—*Commercial Advertiser*

Accidents by Lightning.—The storm of Friday night was more severe than we had supposed, and probably we have yet to learn its extent. We are informed this morning that the country seat of Mrs. Commodore Nicholson, at Greenwich was also struck, but not materially injured. It is asserted in the Gazette, that one of our watchmen was lying asleep on the platform of Mr. Quick's store, next door to Ogden, Day & Co's. during the thunder storm, and that the electric fluid made a hole through his hat without awaking him. [We have before been told that watchmen often sleep very confortably when there is any mischief going on, but we should hardly have supposed that they could snore out a storm like that.] A pair of handsome horses, standing under a tree near Cranetown, N. Jersey, beloning to a gentleman of that place, were killed.—*I bid.*

Calcutta Journal, October 13.

ASCOT RACES.

ASCOT HEATH, TUESDAY JUNE 10.—About one o'clock his MAJESTY, accompanied by the Marchioness Conyngham, Countess Lieven, Lady Elizabeth Conyngham and his suite arrived on the race-ground in three carriages and four, two phaetons, with a number of outriders. —When the KING came first on the ground, the spectators followed the carriages cheering till they arrived at the Royal stand, when three cheers were given. There were present at the stand to receive his MAJESTY, who looked uncommonly well, the Dukes of YORK, Wellington, Dorset, Rutland Portland, and Leinster; the Earls of Harrington, Verulam, Jersey, Cowper. and Uxbridge; Lords Maryborough and G Cavendish; Sir Culling Smith, Sir Robert Wigram, Generals Grosvenor and Harcourt, Mr. John Villiers, and Mr. John Douglas, M. D. His MAJESTY went to the front of the stand, took off his hat, and waved it round several times in return for the cheers.—The KING appeared to enjoy the sport, and returned with his suite about half-past four o'clock to the Cottage, apparently not the least fatigued.

WEDNESDAY—SECOND DAY.—The weather superb;—"a day with not too bright a beam; a warm, but not a scorching sun;"—nevertheless the course was not so thronged with company as it was yesterday, a circumstance chiefly attributable to a report having gone about that the King would not be present; and in these cases, as in all others, "the King's name is a tower of strength." Besides, the second day is never so thronged as the first and third, it is called the *Ladies' day*; and if the crowd was less, the company was the more select.

Soon after one o'clok his Majesty and attendants drove on to the Heath in three carriages and four, and two curricles. The arrival of the King was an agreable surprise, and the company rushed towards the Royal stand from every quarter, with loud acclamations. The King allighted from his carriage and ascended the stairs of the Royal stand without assistance, whilst shouts of "Long live the King!"—"God save the King!" &c., resounded on all sides. His Majesty was dressed exactly as yesterdy, and appeared in excellent spirits. The only lameness remaining seems to be a little rigidity in the knee, so little as to be scarcely perceptible.

In addition to those distinguished personages who attended the King yesterday, Lord and Lady Gwydyr and Lord Prudhoe were now in the Royal *suite*—most of the gentlemen wore the Windsor uniform.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived from Frogmore on horseback, attended only by a single groom, in about half an hour afterwards. The Royal Duke wore a close coat of forest green, with buckskin breeches, and as he alighted opposite the Royal Stand, he was greeted with great cordiality by the crowd, and he returned their salutations as cordially.

The King stood at the windows of the Royal Stand during the contest for the Duke of York's Plate, and the Winkfield and Swinley Stakes—intently watching the horses round the course, and remarking with much animation upon their various merits to the noblemen around him. Between the races his Majesty walked from room to room conversing cheerfully with his Royal Brother and the ladies and gentlemen of his *suite*; and immediately after the decision of the Swinley Stakes, the party returned to dinner at the King's Lodge—his Majesty very graciously bowing to the splendid crowd which cheered him as the carriage drove off.

I forgot to state (yesterday), that in consequence of the indisposition of the Marquis Cornwallis, his Grace the Duke of Dorset acts as Steward of the Course.

The Course is admirably kept by a body of the King's Grooms, dressed in scarlet, and well mounted; and a large party of the Bow-street police under the direction of the veteran staff-officer, Townsend, and his compeers Sayers, Bishop, Taunton, &c. are there present, to the great terror of all evil-doers.

The Morning Herald, June 12.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.—Upon the order of the day for resuming the adjourne debate being read,

Mr. WYNN addressed the House, and said, he saw no intermediate course between peace and war. He thought that if Ministers had held a higher tone, and had not gone to war to maintain the independence of Spain, they would have been told that they had betrayed England by the use of threats which they had not executed, and deceived Spain by holding out to her delusive hopes

Mr. LEYCESTER denied that this was a question of peace or war. He had heard that a great Duke in another House had defended the conduct of France, on which he should only say—

"Who but must laugh, if such a man there be,
"Who would not weep if a great Duke were he."

Mr. W. WILLIAMS recommended, that both sides of the House should join in an Address for the disavowal of the principles of the Allied powers, and for the maintenanee of the peace of Europe, leaving the conduct of Ministers out of consideration.

Mr W. PEEL Lord PALMERSTON, and Mr. TWISS supported Mr. Wortley's amendment.

COLONEL DAVIES said, if the present was a question of peace or war he as an individual would say, war.

Sir F. Blake said if he was a Spaniard he should despise our lukewarmness.

Lord FOLKSTONE after reviewing the whole course of the negotiation, contended that the national honour and interests had been sacrificed to a deire to preserve peace, which by our confession was not secure for an instant.

Mr. LITTLETION returned thanks to ministers, in the name and on the behalf of the tradesmen and manufacturers of the country, to whom peace was so desirable.

Sevreal Members rising at this time.

Mr. CANNING said he was exceedingly sorry to stand in the way of any honourable gentleman who wished to address the house on this important occasion; but, considering the time—the late hour (it was a quarter to 11 o'clock when the right honourable gentleman rose) to which they had now arrived on the third night of the discussion, he feared that his own strength and that of the house would be exhausted if he delayed longer to explain the opinions by which his Majesty's Government had been guided in that department over which he had the honour to preside, in a case as important as had ever occupied the attention of the country. As far as one could be supposed to feel a sentiment of gratitude to the unconscious bestower of an unintended benefit, he felt as grateful as any man to the hon. gent. who had introduced the present question to the house. Although he was previously aware that the conduct of Government in the late negotiations had met with the assent and concurrence of a great many members in that house; although he had received intimations which could not be mistaken, that they were in concidence with the general sense of the country; still, as from the circumstances under which the papers had come before Parliament, it was not the intention of Government to call for any opinion upon them, he felt grateful to the hon. gentleman (Mr. Macdonald) who had, in so candid and manly a manner, brought them under consideration, and who, he hoped, would become, however unintentionally and unwillingly, the instrument of adding to the sentiments of the country the recorded approbation of that house. (Cheers.) They were in a singular predicament with respect to the late negotiations. It was not said that they (Ministers) were at peace; it was not said that they had provoked war. All those who had taken part in the discussion, with two exceptions which he honoured, had not argued it as a question of peace or war. This was most strange and singular, considering the quarters from which it came; for before this, whenever the subject had been alluded to, all occasions had been taken to prove the policy of a war: cries were raised for war, and caps flung up for arms (hear); but when he came to look at the crowd from which those cries proceeded, he found there were only two found to adhere to the cry—that, of all the caps flung up, there were only two picked up and worn. (Hear, hear.) Why, the question, after all, was a question of peace or war. He trusted that the negotiations would be judged by the considerations, of war avoided and peace acquired. (Hear, hear. How was it possible to judge fairly of those negotiations, unless they looked at their object? In whatever point of view they might now be looked at, whether for peace or war, his Majesty's Government did not, could not proceed, without weighing well the justice and policy of going to war. They entered upon these negotiations with a disposition that the result should be peace—peace, if possible, for all the world—peace, if possible, for the two nations more immediately concerned—but peace, at all events, for this country, if consistent with its happiness and honour. (Hear, hear.) There were, then, only two questions before the house. The first, was the object which Government had in view right? And the second, did they go the right way to obtain it? The first, he would admit, was the greater one, and he would come to its consideration hereafter. For the present he would take the second question, assuming, for the time, that peace was the object which they ought to have pursued. This course was the more necessary, looking to the papers on the table, and considering whether they evinced the best means of attaining their object. No doubt that object might be questioned; but if it were first decided that the object was a bad one, the papers would be wrong from the beginning to the end, and the consideration of their fitness would be a matter not worthy of discussion. Taking these negotiations as directed to maintain the peace of Europe, the peace of France and Spain, and particularly the peace of this country, he would divide them into three heads—first, the negotiations at Verona; secondly, those with France; and thirdly, those with Spain. And here he must remark, that there was no fallacy so great as that which pervaded the arguments of honourable gentlemen, in taking expressions used in one state of these negotiations, and applying them to another. An honourable baronet (Sir F. Burdett) who addressed the house last night, had adopted this fallacy. Borrowing from a speech which had been delivered here or elsewhere, the honourable baronet had taken a passage in the documents, which applied only to one particular stage of the negotiations, and applied it to the whole. As this was the only part he had borrowed, it was unfortuuate for him that it was the weakest, and that which was the most unnecessary and useless for his argument. (Hear, hear.) The honourable baronet, adopting the very air and manner of the noble owner of the idea (hear), had read a passage of his (Mr. Canning's) first depatch, in which it was said, "Come what may, his Majesty will be no party to it." If the honourable baronet conceived this to apply to the particular circumstances to which it was intended to apply, it was right; but if he conceived that it applied to the whole of the proceedings, (and this seemed to have been the object with which he had borrowed and used the idea), nothing could be more erroneous. The case to which this expression in the despatch applied was this—whether the allies jointly should not interfere by violence in the affairs of Spain. What was the answer to such a proposition? "That, come what might, his Majesty would be no party to such project, even though the consequence might be the dissolution of his alliance with those by whom it was meditated." (Hear hear.) If the hon. bart, had applied the passage to that to which it was intended, he would have seen its proper and just application; and if, in looking over the negotiations, he had followed this passage up, he would have found that the whole of the proceedings of the allies had been paralyzed—that they had not been followed up—in consequence of this declaration. (Cheers.) It was true in politics, as well as in mechanics, that

he was the most skilful who achieved the greatest purpose by the least power. If, then, it was found that by this little threat we had gained the object we sought for, there was no necessity for greater flourish or greater pomp—that would be only an idle waste of words, and a risk of losing the object which by temperance we had gained. (Cheers.) Who were his witnesses to the effect which this threat had produced? The first was the Duke Mathieu Montmorency, who at Verona had stated, that if England would become a party to the proposition for a joint interference, the object would be accomplished. (Hear.) The next was Sir Wm. A'Court, who quoted the statement of the Spanish minister San Miguel, that the Congress of Verona had broken up without any other resuslt, than the *bruta fulmina* of the three powers, and that England was to be thanked for it (hear.) The third witness to this fact, and not the worst because an unwilling witness, was the honourable member for Westminster, (hear) (Mr. Hobhouse), who *seemed to have particular sources of information as to what was passing at the Congress. According to the ante-chamber reports which* were furnished to the hon. member (and which, though not generally the most authentic, were in this least correct), it appeared that there was to be no joint declaration against Spain, and that he (Mr. Canning the constitutional minister of England, was the cause of it (Cheers.) If, then, he was to be accused of any thing, it must be the success, and not the failure of his object—it was the having achieved a great object with little means; and what the honourable baronet (Sir Francis Burdett) with very bad taste complained of, was the having used machinery which made no noise in the operation. (Loud cheers.) The object in the first place was to prevent a joint demonstration by the allies, and to diminish the hostility to Spain from a contest with the whole power of the alliance, to a question between nation and nation. That object was attained, and the subject was brought within the course of ordinary events, and the usual range of diplomacy, The great object in his eyes, and in the eyes of his Majesty's Government, as would appear from the papers on the table, was to keep within the bounds of public law, the police superintendence asserted by that alliance on the affairs of Europe, and that result was obtained. With respect to this part of the case, then, how did it stand? The charge was not that they had negociated unsuccessfully, but that they had negociated in too low a tone; and this objection was urged in a case where the low tone used had proved successful. Let the house, then, before it proceeded to vote an address of lamentation, as for a defeat—an address of analytical and grammatical nicety—reject at least the transactions at Verona from the scope of that address, and admit that a high tone was there not only unnecessary, but would have been disgraceful to those who had used it. In all that he had said, he meant not to include the honourable member for Bramber, with whose tone of thinking he was well acquainted, and to all whose sentiments he was in the habbit of listening with reverence; and he knew that his (Mr. Wilberforce's) reprobation was founded on other and higher motives than those of a political nature. His honourable friend had passed an useful and honourable life, sustained with the contaminations of the world; but he was not aware of how little effect the topics which he recommended would have had, if urged to the diplomatists at the Congress. They were ideas of too high a flight for the occasion, and it would, perhaps. have been ill taste in applying them to the alliance, who had declared and were bound to each other on principles to which this country was not a party. If we had employed such high moral topics, would it not have been said that we had borrowed a leaf from the book of the Holy Alliance? And besides, he knew that on this principle we were irrecoverably at variance with the Allies—that it was not debatable ground. On the one hand, the alliance had taken the ground to uphold the principle of an European police, whilst this country had protested against that principle, as appeared from the memorandum of the late Marquis of Londonderry. The question was, in fact, settled as many questions were, by each party retaining his own opinions. Many there were who thought that with a view of conciliating the great powers, we should have addressed them as tyrants and despots, who were trampling on the rights and liberties of mankind. It would hardly be expected that, if we had used such language, they would have replied in the words of *Shylock*—"Fair Sir, you spit on me on Wednesday last; you spurned me such a day; another time you called me dog; and for these courtesies"——"we agree to your propositions." Was this language that could be expected to produce the effect desired? Should we not ourselves despise them if they had yielded to rhetoric like this? Was it not probable that indignation and irritation would have been the result of such lauguage?

"——Medio de fonte teporum
"Surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipsis floribus angat."

That was the course which the Government had thought it right to pursue. There was a point which it was desirable to explain. It had been asked, why to this Congress did any plenipotentiary go at all? and it was remarked that it was not understood the affairs of Spain would form a prominent subject of discussion at that Congress. It was not in fact intended that the British Plenipotentiary should go to Verona at all. The Congress was first assembled on the affairs of Italy, with which we had declined to have any concern; and it was intended that we should settle, at a previous Congress to be held at Vienna, all matters into the discussion of which we intended to enter; but the most material of all those matters at the time he took the seals of office, was the arrangement of the differences, and the preservation of the peace, between Russia and the Porte. The whole of those arrangements had been carried on through the British Ambassador at Constantionple, who was summoned to Congress to give an account of his negotiations. The question of Spain was expected to be alluded to, but the main—the important matter, was the discussions which had been carried on by the British Ambassador, in whose hands these discussions were likely to terminate in a permanent adjustment. Another question had been asked, why, when Spain was called upon, was she not invited to send her ambassador to the Congress? but he (Mr. Canning) contended that England was not the power that should have taken any preliminary steps to that end; and secondly, if Spain had been called upon, an answer must have been given which would have produced a contrary effect to that which we aimed at producing. Either the ambassador would have been sent as from the King of Spain, or from the Cortes. On the first suppo ition, he need not argue that the effect could not have been favourable; and, on the latter, it was equally certain it would have led to a declaration from the alliance, and we were careful not to afford any chance which would give countenance to that which we wished to prevent. In the conduct of Great Britain at Verona, there was nothing which in the eyes of Russia or the Porte could lower the character of the country. Our ambassador returned from Verona with full powers from Russia to Constantinople, where he enjoyed the fullest confidence that any power ever gave to one of its own ambassadors. He returned, not as the envoy of an imbecile and degraded nation, but as the representative of British power, equity, and justice. So ended the Congress as to Russia. As to Italy, the evacuation of Naples was a measure from which a negotiator of Great Britain could not withold his assent. As to Spain, no corporate act of force or menace was adopted, though the measure of discontinuing the diplomatic relations with Spain, and withdrawing their ministers from their stations, was adopted. There was an expression which had been much criticised, though not in that house. It occurred in the latter part of a despatch from the Duke of Wellington, in which he stated that all which Great Britain could now do was to endeavour to allay the irritation. This had been considered as a lamentable falling off; but in fact all that remained to do after the ministers had been withdrawn was to allay the irritation consequent upon that measure; and the house might see the impressions made on the Spanish ministers by these good offices, and how short the result of the Congress of Verona was held in comparison with what was expected. From Verona the course of the transactions now led our Plenipotentiary to Paris. The French Government were there found with a promise of support and countenance from the allies, with respect to some hypothetical cures which had not occured, and have not occurred. It might therefore be said that France is not at war with Spain in a case which entitled her to the countenance of the allies. No attack had been made by Spain on France, nor on the Royal Family, neither had there been any attempt to change the dynasty. These were the cases put; it was unnecessary now to argue whether these were cases which justified interferrence; he only now said that none of these cases had occurred, and France was therefore not at war on a Verona case; and so far as he knew, there had not succeeded since the Congress of Verona any new case to which the countenance of the allies could be adjudged to belong. The main difference between the question at Paris and at Verona, was, that it was reduced from a contest betwesn Spain and a self-constituted corporate power, to one between kingdom and kingdom. He did not say any thing of the justice or the injustice of this, but it was indubitably a case of a different kind It had been argued that at Verona a discouraging answer had been given to an offer of mediation; but the fact was the Duke of Wellington was instructed to offer it if the allies made no hostile demonstration and the moment he arrived at Paris we offered our mediation. It was scar-

cely necessary to point out to the attention of the house the difference between mediating or negotiating with that alliance which had assumed to itself a character which we had denied by the memorandum of the late Lord Londonderry, and a negotiation between kingdom and kingdom. We immediately grasped at this chance, and more especially because we had received an invitation from Spain for our good offices. It had been represented by some gentleman, that the refusal of our mediation by France was a blow which we ought not to have received; but he must beg it to be distinctly understood, that the refusal of our mediation was no affront (hear, hear), and that to accept our good offices, after the refusal of mediation, was no humiliation. (Hear, hear.) On this point he begged to refer to a work of authority on such points. The right hon. gentleman here read an extract from" Marten's Treaties, in which the author laid it down that a nation might accept the good offices of another after rejecting mediation. If there were any affront, it was received from both parties, for Spain had also declined a mediation; and the plain reason, as it appeared to him, for the refusal of both parties was, that there did not exist that corporeal—that material ground, on which a mediator could operate; but it was rather an offence rankling in the minds of each from a long course of irritating discussions, and was rather to be allayed by an address to the good sense of the parties, than to any tangible object. If, for example in time of peace, France had by a *coup de main* possessed herself of Minorca, there would then have been a tangible ground; but where the difference arose as he had stated, each felt that this was not a subject of mediation, though it was of good offices; and the difference, though minute, was perfectly intelligible, and in fact on that turned much of the objection which was urged from our having addressed Spain for sacrifices which we had not addressed to France. He would presently show that such was not the case. There was one of the papers on the table to which he begged to call the particular attention of the house—he alluded to the despatch of M. San Miguel, in which he requested our good offices. He (Mr. Canning) fully concurred with all that hon. gentlemen had said in praise of that paper. He equally admired it for its candour, manliness, and simplicity. But the hon. member for Westminster had misunderstood it. It was the want of communication from this Government of what was passing that was complained of. The date of that paper was the 15th of November, and Congress did not close till the 29th, and he had not thought it fair towards our allies to make any communication to Spain whilst Congress was sitting. He had thought it his duty to withhold from her what was passing at Verona; but he had satisfied the Spanish Charge d'Affairs that the feeling in this Government was friendly to Spain, though he (Mr. Canning) had declined giving him any insight into the transactions with other powers. He did so, because we were negotiating for an object which, it was hoped, would prove advantageous to Spain; and he put it to any man of honour, whether it would not have been unfair to Spain, and ungenerous to our allies, to have made known to Spain an issue which might never happen. Would it not appear like a currying of favour with Spain, if we had gone to them and said, "You complain, but you don't know how we are fighting your battles at Verona?" He (Mr. Canning) had hoped that she never would have known that such battles had been fought for her, and she never would have known it if the negotiations had turned out favourably. But though these were his reasons for not informing Spain of what was going on, it was not at all unnatural that the Spanish Minister should say—"If your acts be acts of friendship, why are they not disclosed?" If the result had been favourable to Spain, she would never have known that she was indebted for it to the separate exertions of Great Britain; but when the results proved unfavourable, he had immediately made a full disclosure, with which the Spanish Government were satisfied. In the subsequent part of the despatch M. San Miguel had defined the course which he wished Great Britain to pursue; and he (Mr. Canning) desired to be judged and justified by no other rules than those laid down in that despatch. The right hon. gentleman here read an extract from the despatch of M. San Miguel, in which he desired from England, not effective aid of troops, arms, or subsidies, but the pen of conciliation, and if "England might act in this manner; being able, ought she so to act? and if she ought, has she acted so? In the wise, just and generous views of the Government of St. James, no other answer can exist than the affirmative. Why, then, does she not notify to Spain what has been done, and what it is proposed to do, in that mediatory sense?" He had told the house why he had not so done; but the moment that the restraint of honour was removed, he had communicated, and M. San Miguel was perfectly satisfied with it, and his instructions were scrupulously followed in all our after conduct. Most true it was, and lamentable as true, that our representations to France were not successful' which the hon. member for Westminster (Mr. Hobhouse) attributed to the intrigues of Russia, and had told of a bet made by some Minister in a coffee-house, that he would force France into a war with Spain.

Mr. HOBHOUSE disclaimed the version which the right hon. gent. had given of his words. He had put it as a conjecture.

Mr. CANNING assured the honourable gentleman that he had understood him to state a fact; but if it was only conjecture, it was what the whole of the hon. gentlemen's argument was, though he [Mr. Canning] had been informed that an amendment was intended to be moved, expressing the opinion of his Majesty's faithful Commons that the war originated in a bet made at a coffee-house. (A laugh.) The honourable member for Bridgnorth had, in his opinion, given a more correct opinion of the cause of war being declared in which opinion he (Mr. Canning) concurred. He did believe that the war was forced on the French Government by the efforts of a faction. He did believe that at one period several individual members of the Government were averse from it Up to a still later period, France would gladly have availed herself of the smallest loop-hole out of which the Spanish Government might have allowed her to creep. Ministers had been condemned as dupes, because their opponents gratuitously ascribed to France one settled systematic and invariable line of conduct—because it was assumed that from the beginning she had but one purpose in view, and that she had merely amused the British Cabinet with pretences which ought to have been discovered. If so, the France Government had made singular sacrifices to appearances. The Duke de Montmorency was at Verona. He negotiated with the Allies; he had brought home a result satisfactory to France and had been made a duke for his services. He had enjoyed his new title but three days when he was turned out of office, and the despatches he had drawn were signed by another minister. So far he (Mr. Canning) admitted that he had been a dupe; all the world were dupes, for they had understood that the change of ministry was from war to peace. For 24 hours he had been under that impression, until it was found that it was only a change of question as it was somewhat quaintly termed in the papers—a change from a European to a French question. The Duke de Montmorency not being able to carry into effect the system of policy he had supported at the Congress, honourably quitted his office. A man was not a dupe because he did not foresee the vacillations of another; though he was a dupe if while a fixed design was obvious, he had been misled and imposed upon by false appearances. The alteration was, that the quarrel was changed from a corporate to an individual character—from a quarrel of alliance, on the principle of non-interference, to a quarrel between nation and nation with practical, tangible, and intelligible objects. If gentlemen would read over at leisure the correspondence of mediation with this key, they would understand exactly the difference of tone between the Duke de Montmorency and M. de Chateaubriand? they would see that when he (Mr. Canning) endeavoured to show that it was a French question, the Duke de Montmorency flew out, and maintained that it was an European question, while M. de Chateaubraind, just afterwards, admitted that it was both *toute Francaise* as well as *tonte Europenne*. (Hear, and laughter.) It was not his intention to speak of M. de Chateaubriand in any other terms than those of respect, esteem, and admiration; he admired his talents and his genius, and belived him to be a man of an upright mind, of untainted, honour, and capable of discharging adequately the highest functions of the station he filled. It was due to his individual character to say, that in these proceedings he (Mr. Canning) saw nothing of duplicity on the part of M. de Chateaubriand. Having been the innocent cause of misrepresenting him he owed it to Mr. de Chateaubriand to make one explanation:—Sir W. A'Court, in one of his despatches, made a representation apparently highly unfavourable to M. de Chateaubriand, and it appeared as if he referred to the failure of mission of Lord F. Somerset at a time when that nobleman had not even reached Madrid. He (Mr. Canning) had recently received another and a corrected copy of this despatch, in which the tense was not past, but future, and the failure of Lord F. Somerset's negotiation only anticipated. The despatches having been sent in cipher, it was easy to account for a mistake in the inflection of a verb. It was also but justice to this French Minister to allude to another circumstance on which he (Mr. Canning) had only yesterday received the explanation. A strong sensation had been produced in this country by the capture of a rich prize in the West Indies by a French ship of war. If the captain had acted under orders, most unquestionably they must have been given at a time when the French Government was most warm in its profession of a desire to maintain peace. However, if this had

been the case, it was still a question whether this country ought to have been the first to complain. He did not say whether the practice were right or wrong but looking at the war in 1799, and to the Spanish war in 1804, it might be asked whether in such a case Great Britain ought to throw the first stone. (Hear.) On the earlier statement of the matter in the House of Commons, he (Mr. Canning) had despatched a messenger to Sir C. Stuart, desiring him to require an explanation of the affair, and the reply had been put into his hands, as he had said only yesterday. It was this—" Paris, April 28, 1823 —We have not received any thing official as to the prize made by the *Jean Bart*. This vessel had no instructions to make any such capture. If really this prize has been made, there must have been some particular circumstances which were the cause of it. In any case, the French Government will see justice done." (Hear, hear.) The despatch showed, at least, that there was every degree of promptitude in giving explanation where it could be afforded. He would now return to the more immediate question. Among other imputations upon the British Government, it had been maintained (he believed last night) that it was an insult to the Spanish Government to call upon it, in the first instance, to give an assurance of the safety of the Royal Family. Had he not already accounted for that demand? He had shown that one of the causes of war at Verona, prospectively agreed upon, was violence to the Royal Family of Spain. As a matter of friendship, therefore, towards Spain, he had endeavoured to obtain from her the confidential assurance referred to; not because the British Cabinet thought it necessary, but because it was thought necessary elsewhere. Was this an insult or an affront to Spain? (Hear, hear.) The object was to arm the British Government in such a way, that she might show to France that she had no Verona case to justify her warlike proceedings —no case upon which the faith of the Allies was pledged. (Hear, hear.) And here he could not help referring with some pain to a part of a speech dilivered by an honourable and learned friend (Sir J. Macintosh) last night, in which he dwelt upon this subject in a manner totally unlike himself. He had pronounced a high flown, and perhaps a just eulogy, upon M. Arguelles: he envied him, he had said, for many things; but he envied him most for the magnanimity he had shown in sparing the life of his monarch.

Sir J. MACINTOSH said that he had only used the word sparing, as sparing the delicacy, not the life of the King.

Mr. CANNING was glad to have occasioned this explanation, and he now felt sure that his hon. and learned friend would agree with him in thinking that there was nothing more dangerous or fatal than to familiarize the people of Spain or of England with the contemplation of such a calamity. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that the honourable and learned gentleman would not be forward in anticipating an event of which, for himself, he (Mr. Canning) entertained no sort of apprehension. (Hear.) Great Britain had asked this assurance, not for herself—not because she entertained the slightest suspicion of the kind,—but because it was the case on which France could alone act, and because she wished to show France that she could have no such justification. (Hear.) In like manner the British Cabinet had proposed to Spain to do that without which not only there was no disposition to recede, but without which there was no power on the part of the French Government to shrink from the position it had somewhat precipitately occupied. Then came the point on which so much had been already said. He thought it would be admitted that if we were to suggest to Spain any modification of her constitution (on which he would say more presently), the most delicate and the least offensive course had been taken. He (Mr. Canning) was perfectly content to rest the justification of Ministers in this respect, upon the arguments of his noble friend (Lord F. Gower), in a speech which both from what it promised and what it performed was heard with delight. (Hear.) If Ministers had refused to interfere, and if, being called to account for that refusal, they had rested their defence on the ground of delicacy to Spain, would they not have been taunted with the reflection "What, had you not among you, sitting in the the same council, an instrument furnished, as it were, by Providence, who was able to give efficacy to your advice, and to spare the feelings of Spain? Why did you not employ the Duke of Wellington to tender the counsel of this country? Did you forget the services he had rendered to Spain, or did you suppose that Spain had forgotten them? Could not any advice be offered by such a benefactor? Why did you neglect so happy an opportunity—so fit an agent? Oh! blind to the interests of the Spanish nation—Oh! blind to the feelings of human nature." (Hear, hear.) Such an argument would have been unanswerable; and, however the intervention of Great Britain had failed, he (Mr. Canning) would much rather have to defend himself against the charge of having tendered advice officiously, than of having stupidly neglected to have used the best instrument for the purpose that could have been put into the hands of man. (Hear, hear.) The memorandum of the noble duke, though so much the subject of criticism, was the offspring of a manly mind, though perhaps the thoughts were not duly arranged for public inspection: it was the fruit of the author's unbiassed reflections: he (Mr. Canning) was sure it was what the noble duke thought: what he thought he would maintain, and what he thought and maintained regarding Spain, must be received with the utmost respect and credit. (Hear.) Whatever might be thought of the recommendation here, there was not an individual in Spain to whom it was communicated, who took it as an offence, and did not do full justice to the motives of the adviser, whatever they might think of the propriety of accepting his advice. He (Mr. Canning wished to God that some part of it had been accepted. He admitted the point of honour—he venerated those who acted upon it—he did not blame the Spaniards that they had refused to make any sacrifice to temporary necessity; but still, he lamented the result of the refusal. Hear. Of this he was quite sure, that if the Spaniards were justified in point of honour in objecting to concede, it would have been a most romantic point of honour in Great Britain to have induced her not to recommend it. It was said that all was required of Spain, and nothing of France. He utterly denied it. He had already stated the relative situation of the two countries; he would repeat, though the words had been so much criticised, that they had no external point. France said to Spain, "Your internal state disquiets me; and Spain replied to France, "Your Army of Observation disquiets me." There were, therefore, but two remedies—war or concession; and why was England fastidiously and, as he thought, stupidly, to say, "Our notions of noninterference are so strict, that we cannot advise you even for your good; though, whatever concession you may make, will be met by corresponding concession on the part of France." Undoubtedly the removal of the Army of Observation was as much an internal measure as the removal of any blot in the constitution of Spain. Hear, hear, from the opposition benches.) Accordingly, there was no instance in which Spain had been desired to yield any part of her institutions, in which it was not simultaneously held out to her that France, on that condition, would withdraw her Army of Observation. This fact appeared from the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, of Sir William A'Court, and of himself; nay, it was admitted also by M. San Miguel. England did not pretend to say which of the parties was right, or which wrong, but she saw that war was the inevitable consequence of perseverance; and, if concession were made on the one side, she undertook to procure it on the other. The propriety of maintaining the army of observation depended upon the truth and justice of the case to which he had referred, and he did not at all mean that that truth and justice should be taken for granted: he was only stating the point argumentatively (hear, hear): he was not supporting the fact, excepting upon the assumption that the alleged case was true; but, so circumstanced, it was not the business of the British Government, with the implement of its good offices in its power, to go into a trial upon evidence, to ascertain the foundation of the various allegations. It was found that nothing but some modification would be effectual in averting the calamity of war; and, in applying the means in their hands, ministers had not stated the cases with the aggravations of an advocate, but with such mitigations as might tend to reduce the demands of each. Upon this point, in order to show that the British Government was authorized in so doing, he was desirous of fortifying himself once more by quoting a high authority—he meant Vattel, who stated that, to favour a well-founded claim, and to effect the restoration to each party of matter in dispute, a mediator ought not scrupulously to insist upon the utmost: he added, "he is a conciliator, not a judge: his business is to procure peace, and he ought to induce him, who is right on his side, to relax something of his pretensions if necessary, with a view to so great a blessing." (Hear, hear.) The conduct of the British Government was then fortified by an authority which was universal—untinctured by favour—uninfluenced by circumstances—and not applicable to this case alone. It was thus clear that he (Mr. Canning) had not been guilty of any violation of duty toward the weaker party, and that he had discharged it without bias, though charged with an obvious leaning to the stronger side. Let hon. gentlemen look at the state of Spain now, and consider whether the advice tendered was not good, and whether filling up the blanks of some qualifications, or promising hereafter to consider of some modification, was too much to be required. If by such a sacrifice peace could have been preserved, he should have been ashamed if he had declined to interfere on some ground of *punctilio*, when the very passage he had read from Vattel as his vindication, might have been brought against him as his accusation. (Hear, hear.) He regretted, deeply regretted, for the sake of Spain, for the sake of France, that the efforts of this country had failed. When reflecting on the impolicy of the course pursued by the French Government, he could not lose sight of her mighty resources, of the central situation she held in Europe, of the strength she possessed in herself, and of the weight she ought to preserve in the scale of Europe—he could not forget what might be the consequences to that country of the hazardous enterprise in which she was now engaged—the consequences to Europe of the unjust proceeding she had undertaken, which, for ought that human nature could foresee, might end in a dreadful revulsion. (Hear.) He did not say that it would be so, but that it might: and considering it as a mere matter of abstract right, morality ought to rejoice if injury returned upon the aggressor. (Hear, hear.) But a revulsion would not affect France alone: it would touch Great Britain—it would touch continental Europe at many points: France could not be convulsed without threatening danger to the very extremities of Europe. With this conviction, he thought any sacrifice, not touching national honour, national interests, or national independence, cheaply bought if a chance remained of preserving peace. (Hear, hear.) He apologized for the length of time he had consumed upon these points. The cases were complicated, the transactions had been much misunderstood, and the opinions regard-

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That shortness had run out to a period beyond the life of him who made the war. Not only did the maker not live to finish the war, but the successor of the maker did not live to finish it, nor did the successor of the successor; but the war had come to an end suddenly and unexpectedly by a combination of miracles. With that before him, and with history for his guide, he could not hope that the war would be speedily ended. Let no hope so delusive induce them to enter a path, the intricacies of which might lead them on until they were inextricably advanced in a labyrinth, where they would be able to see no conclusion. If the remarks which he had just made were applicable to the country in any time past, so much more should they be attended to now. He complimented some member who had spoken in the debate on the speech which he had made, and the ingenuity with which he had taken select and very peculiar views of the subject before them. They ought not, however, to allow themselves to be deceived. They ought not to suppose, that while the nations were advancing towards the general acquisition of free institutions, that circumstance was to be reckoned for one which was likely to conduce towards the general security of peace. They had a proof that in the case of France herself. So far from able to deal with the French Government as have been done with the ancient monarchy so far from being able to apply with intimation of the view of the British and the sense of the British public, have done, as in all probability done with the old Government esentative chamber of France ainst the pacific designs of moved with a spirit which with a zeal which no train. He must say, of free institutions as calculated to nd the political ought to be Look at all modern tates of ight he

Governments of greater restraint afforded for diplomatic policy. It was perfectly true, as it had been urged by an hon. member, that there was a contest going on in the world, between the spirit of unlimited monarchy, and the spirit of constitutional liberty. Between these two spirits it might be said, that war was either really in action, or very likely to rise up through the states of Europe. It was true, as had also been observed, that no period in history so much resembled the present, as that of the Reformation. And his honourable and learned friend had not gone too far, in holding up the policy of Queen Elizabeth's reign as an example, with respect to those circumstances worthy of imitation. The hon. member for Westminister, in giving the same advice, had observed, that the proper place for this country was to be at the head of the people struggling against their despots. The reference to the period of the Reformation might be apt enough, but they omitted one small circumstance of difference—Elizabeth was one among several powers who revolted for the first time against the authority of the Church of Rome. But we were not one among those who were engaged for the first time against the spirit of unlimited monarchy. We had taken our station and assumed a character which differed from the situation of those engaged around us. That station, and the influence of that character, must not be lightly given up. It was due to the tranquility of the world, that they should hold aloof—that they should assist both sides with their counsel and advice, but become the partisans of neither. If this, which was truly described, were the state of the world, it ought to be an additional reason for exercising their caution. These were the grounds which had induced his Majesty's ministers to take the course which they had done. They wanted to preserve that command and influence which the situation of the country now possessed. They wished to be able to avail themselves of any opportunity which the progress of events might offer of renewing their attempts at reconciliation—to save to the country that superintending station, between those zealously struggling for freedom and those who pertinaciously refused it. Powerful as those considerations were, would not make a sacrifice of the national and honour for their realization. He on to prove that Government had refused assurance of neutrality until conditions were for the protection of British inter Great Britain was bound with Po ed into a defence of the paper ebutted several of the cha . If the honour and were preserved, w plaint? He en reat Britain kee ve to be s

condemnatory of the past, or something which offered advice for the guidance of their conduct in future. What had appeared after a whole fortnight which had elapsed? Why, the house was called upon "to represent to his Majesty, that the disappointment of his Majesty's benevolent solicitude to preserve general peace appears to this house to have, in a great measure, arisen from the failure of his Ministers to make the most earnest, vigorous, and solemn protest against the pretended right of the Sovereigns assembled at Verona to make war on Spain on account of her political institutions." (To this he must except, because no such object was entertained in the considerations of the Congress of Verona), "as well as against the subsequent pretensions of the French Government to deny that nations can lawfully enjoy any civil privileges but from the spontaneous grant of their kings." This, he took leave to say, was as incorrect as the other in point of fact: for, however Ministers had been mistaken up to the time of the King of France's speech, they had entered a protest, and a pretty strong one too, at that time; and pretty strong proof the house would have of the nature of that protest, if they only observed that the words following in the resolution were actually taken from the despatch of the British Government on the occasion—"principles," say the resolutions, "destructive of the rights of all independent states, which strike at the root of the British constitution, and are subversive of his Majesty's legitimate title to the throne." So that, in the very sentence which condemned Ministers for not using language sufficiently strong, they had taken up with the terms, finding no others of energy enough to give effect to their purpose, from the notes of those very ministers, adopting the same views and the same opinions, and clothing them in the self-same language. The resolutions went on—"Farther, to declare to his Majesty, the surprise and sorrow with which this house has observed that his Majesty's ministers should have advised the Spanish Government, while so unwarrantably menaced, to alter their constitution in the hope of averting invasion—a concession which alone would have involved the total sacrifice of national independence; and which was not even palliated by an assurance from France, that, on receiving so dishonourable submission, she would desist from her unprovoked aggression. Finally, to represent to his Majesty, that, in the judgment of this house, a more dignified remonstrance would have been calculated to preserve the peace of Europe, and thereby to secure the country effectually from the hazard of being involved in the calamities of war;" and [illegible] from one end to the other—which was to prove the incapacity of Ministers, and to manifest how much more fit for office were their opponents was to be found in these incomprehensible resolutions. The address should either have gone to pray his Majesty for a removal of Ministers for misconduct, or it should have taken the tendency of the amendment proposed by his hon. friend, the Member for York-shire, giving his Majesty assurances of the cordial co-operation and willing support of the Parliament and the country, in his endeavours to preserve the dignity of the Crown, the honour of the country and the interests of the people. The right hon. gent. concluded with a few more sentences corroborative of the views he had before taken of the interest and honour of the country being kept free from danger and reproach by perseveri g in a course of neutrality. (Loud and long-continued cheers succeeded as he sat down.)

Mr. BROUGHAM adverted to the lateness of the hour, and the protraction of the debate which, he said, put him in danger of the complaints of those who might think that the subject was now sufficiently discussed. The same circumstances would compel him to go over a great variety in a cursory way, which another time he would have answered specifically. Had the right hon. gentl[eman] enabled to address the house at [illegible] riod, it would have been much [illegible] (Mr. Brougham's) purpose [illegible] would not permit, and he [illegible] the house to give him cre[dit] that he would not detain [illegible] would not advert to [illegible] the limits in which [illegible] the strongest neces[sity] the right honou[rable] eloquent addr[ess] must have [illegible] more than [illegible] one disti[nction] was al[ready] to ri[se] [illegible] Gov[ernment] with consideration. [illegible] some condemnat[ion] strong language, [illegible] to actual vituperat[ion] have heard of som[e] ing been used in a[nother] much inclined to think thor had said of good w[ill] ble to good speeches. fined to be "right wo[rds] He repeated it he wi[shed] of right speeches b[ut] at the proper ti[me] bly, when the [illegible] and not in [illegible] April; alt[hough] plauded [illegible] matte[r] sure[ly] the [illegible]

had been intended. He (Mr. Brougham) denied that it had done so : it had failed—failed as so futile a truism must have failed. He should not trouble the house, any more than the right hon. gentleman had done, by referring to the papers ; but he could not avoid calling the attention of the house to what had been granted to France at this Congress. The Allied Sovereigns had agreed to grant to France such countenance. and such assistance, as she might require in her war with Spain. (Cheers.) He would ask any gent'eman in the house whether more than this could have been granted? (Cheers from the opposition, re-echoed by the ministerial side.) All that France had asked had been given ; and it would have been difficult, even with the obliging disposition which the Congress had manifested, to grant more. If he wanted a commentary upon this circumstance, he could find it in the case of the Duke Mathieu de Montmorency, who, upon his return from the Congress, had been created a Duke for the advantageous terms he had obtained from the allies. There was another circumstance which the right hon. gentleman had omitted to allude to : M. de Villele, who was not quite so great an *ultra* as the duke, was not quite satisfied with the steps he had taken as to the war and so far had his colleague outrun his own ideas in this respect, that the duke was compelled to resign, and to leave to the more moderate M. de Villele the direction of the government. Here, then, was a proof that what had been done at Verona was not even satisfactory to the moderate party in France—that Verona which the right hon. gentleman had made the scene of his triumph, but which he (Mr. Brougham) thought was the place of his disconfiture, where he said that his silent but vigorous machine (a laugh) had accomplished its end happily and successfully, and which machine had but one slight fault, that of making no noise, (hear). France knew, and the people abroad knew, and if our Government were not still more ignorant, and more completely dupes than the papers on the table seemed to pronounce them, they must also know, that as soon as occasion should offer, a movement would be made on the part of Russia ; the Vistula would swarm with soldiers—the army encamped on its banks would cross its waters, and, marching through Germany to France, that gallant nation would once again be subjected to the calamities of war, and draw down upon herself, by the crimes of her princes, the misfortune of becoming the slaves of despots. The remonstrance make by this country must have failed of success. because the persons abroad were incapable of discerning from that remonstrance the opinion which prevailed in the house. They knew little of the institutions of England, and their ignorance sometimes displayed itself in a ludicrous —sometimes, as in the present instance, in a lamentable shape. He regretted that a feeling of duty compelled him to mention the name of a late noble statesman, of whom, although he could not speak in the terms of warm panegyric which the feelings and the intimacy of a right hon. gentleman had prompted him to adopt, he would not be understood to express his disapprobation of his policy with any feeling of personal hostility. The late Lord Londonderry was so mixed up in the policy of the allies by his knowledge and connexion with their ministers, that they looked upon him as a man swayed by their own feelings, partaking their own views, and all but sharing their own national prejudices. He (Mr. Brougham) spoke this under the authority of persons of distinction in foreign courts, by whom, as well as by others, the opinion was universally entertained that he could do whatever he pleased, and that he was opposed to the people and to popular rights, and that he hated the name of every constitution but that of his own country. The consequence of those impressions was, that it required language so plain as to leave no doubt in the minds of the persons and of the nation to whom it was addressed (hear, hear)—remonstrances so strong as to awaken the slumbering faith of these foreign statesmen—conduct so straight-forward and unequivocal as to render it a matter of absolute certainty that the policy of this country upon the then present occasi- was not the policy of Lord Londondery Without such language and such conduct, the Government might have entreated and suggested to the end of time, without ever persuading the Congress of Verona that they were sincere in their protestations. Another reason he would give the house, to show the degree of ignorance which prevaled in France as to England and English affairs. In a work written by a high and distinguished individual at no very distant period from the present time, and upon which work some portion of that individual's literary fame was founded, he stated that having resided for more than two years in great intimacy with the people, he had had sufficient opportunities of observing their characters and habits; and among others he noticed that they were so fond of all occasions of grief and mourning, that there were hardly any of their dramatic representations in which were not introduced funerals; such delight, he adds, do these sombre islanders take in sad spectacles. (Laughter.) This might perhaps appear ludicrous, and he would therefore proceed to a topic which would more nearly interest them. The ingenious and accurate author said, that the House of Commons was composed of three parties, the ministerial, the opposition, and a third party called the Anglicans—(the house, he dared say, had not before been aware of the existence of this party, but the author had discovered it)—these latter were more numerous and more powerful than all the rest. They were one hundred in number, and at the head of them was his hon. friend the member for Bramber. They had a strong feeling for religion. but it was for no religion except their own. (Laughter.) [In this the author was as accurate as in the rest of his statemet, for he knew that the religion of his honourable friend was the same as that taught by the established church.] Their wives, he continued to say, dressed as Quakers—[against this imputation, if they thought it one, he Mr. Brougham would defend such of those ladies with whose acquaintance he was honoured]—but they and their husbands gave up all their revenues to the poor : of this party was Mr. Pitt, and it was by their influence that he had so long contrived to keep his office. This author, the house would perceive, became more accurate as he proceeded, for he said that the opposition party were almost without credit ; their chief was Mr. Fox, who had lost his eloquence by the offect of old age, and of the excesses of his youth. After the description which he had given of his book, it was perhaps not necessary for him to state that this author was the same person whom the right honourable gentleman had so ably and so eloquently enlogized ; but who, in the care with which he had culled the flowers which scented his panegyric, had omitted all notice of his talent in this particular; and this was probably the first time the house had heard that the author to whom he had called their attention was neither more nor less than M. de Chateaubriand. He (Mr. Brougham) mentioned his lucid development merely for the purpose of showing the gross ignorance which prevailed in some foreign countries with respect to the institutions of England. No language would prevail to the desired end but such as came from the Government; the debates of this house, the influence of the press, and that of individual opinion, would, all combined, be insufficient: the country was betrayed, and its interests left to the guidance of chance, or to ignorance blinder than blind chance, if the strongest language were not used by those persons to whom the country had a right to look—the accredited Ministers. He had been told by the right honourable gentleman that the great rule of neutrality was in unison with a rule which was written in the gospel. But Ministers, in their proceedings towards Spain, appeared to have forgotten that rule. How would England have brooked the being dealt with as she, or rather her Government. had dealt with Spain? How would the people of England like to be called on for a remodelling of their constitution, with such a threat hanging over their heads as had been levelled against Spain? How would they like to be threatened with invasion, if they did not make such charges in their system of government, as it was known were asked of Spain? Suppose this sort of demand was made upon the Ministers of this country, to liberate his Majesty the King from the fangs of the junto into whose hands he had fallen, and who persuaded him that they spoke the voice of the people of England, to give something like unity and force to the divided Cabinet, by which the Government was carried on—to protect the House of Commons, debating between two and three in the morning, against the overwhelming influence of newspaper discussion—to grant an amnesty to Mr. Hunt and Mr. Carlile—how, he demanded would such a proposition be received? Strange as it might seem, the time might yet arrive when such a demand would be made. Such a time was the more likely to come, if this country allowed the monarchs of Europe to lord it as they pleased over the world. If such a system were permitted in Germany, in Italy, in Portugal, in Spain, and in France, and if it were not opposed, even by the remonstrances of this country, until some such threats were levelled against us. it was quite clear, that they who had proceeded so far would not stop in respect or reverence to Great Britain. (Cheers.) Sooner or later they were likely to meet with the treatment which had been extended to other states With what a voice of indignation, he asked would those and the country receive such propositions and such threats as were made use of for the subjugation of Spanish liberty? (Hear. hear.) They would be rejected with scorn—nay, he would contend, that if the things demanded were ever so just, were ever so conducive to our interests, they would not be granted, if the appearance of force were employed for their attainment. They ought not to grant even Catholic emancipation, if it were demanded on the part of Spain in the same

To be Continued in the Appendix.

MANSION-HOUSE.

"The much-injured and all-but-crucified" Byrne, addressed the Lord Mayor, whom he attended, he said, at the suggestion of Sir Richard Birny, to request that his Lordship would interfere & compel Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins to render an account of the money which a benevolent public had subscribed for him. Byrne stated that he was a poor man, and had been invited over by the E-xSheriff who got up a dinner on the occasion of the subscription, of which the Ex-Sheriff became the treasurer. He charged 20*l.* for this dinner, and although he had acknowledged having received upwards of 150*l.* by subscriptions, of which he had given him but 60*l.*, he refused to give any account of the remainder. That which the Ex-Sheriff paid he parted with like drops of blood, and in such small sums as to be totally inefficient to the complainant.

The Lord Mayor expressed some surprise at the statement, and asked Byrne upon what ground Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins refused to pay over the subscriptions to him.

"The much-injured" Byrne said that he had made many efforts to see the Ex-Sheriff, but without success. He had always been received and treated abusively by the Ex-Sheriff's amanuensis, who charged him with having acted ungratefully towards Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins. What it was that was conceived to be ingratitude "the much-injured" Byrne could not conceive. If it were shown to him he was ready to ask pardon for it. He believed that something which he had stated in the papers had given offence to the Ex-Sheriff, but it was the truth, and he would die sooner than retract a word of it.

The Lord Mayor, looking at a bill, or statement of expenses, said to have been incurred by the Ex-Sheriff, perceiving a charge for *wax candles*, and for a dinner, asked why, if each person who dined paid for his ticket, the dinner was charged for?—"The much-injured" Byrne replied, that the Ex-Sheriff could only answer that question.

The Lord Mayor said the case was referred to him by Sir Richard Birny, upon the presumption that he (the Lord Mayor) had some influence over Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins; but he had none whatever, and only knew Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins from his connection with the Corporation. He had, however, now done with the City.

"Much-injured" Byrne—And it is well for the City, your Lordship, that he has done with it. I wish (said "the much-injured" Byrne, in a sorrowful tone) that it had done with him.

The Lord Mayor could not help expressing his surprise at what he had heard, for he understood that Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins was a Gentleman of fortune. He recommended Byrne to make another application to the Worthy Sheriff. His Lordship again assured the applicant that he had no power whatever in the case.

Poor "crucified" Byrne asked whether he could not indict the ex-Sheriff for not accounting for the money which he had received.

The Lord Mayor's Chief Clerk said he was afraid that it was a breach of trust of a nature for which a remedy had not been provided except by civil process. "The much injured" Byrne said he did not know what to do, for he was now with his family, without money. He promised, however, to make another effort with the Ex-Sheriff. He thanked his Lordship for the manner in which he had heard his complaint, and sorrowfully left the office.

[*The Morning Herald,—June 5.*

Anecdote of Alderman Boydell.—A young engraver just entering into life, and who afterwards rose to great eminence in his profession applied to Alderman Boydell for employment. Having never executed any considerable work he had only some trifling specimens of his ability to show. The Alderman, however, was satisfied from them that the young artist possessed abilities worthy of encouragement, and offered him a picture, if he thought himself equal to it. The young man undertook it, and agreed on 25 guineas as the remuneration. When the plate was quite finished, he waited on the Alderman finally to deliver it with a proof. Mr. Boydell examined so long, and as it seemed so minutely, that the artist was almost apprehensive that he was not quite pleased with it, and resolved to ask him; adding, 'that he should be happy to make any improvement or correction that Mr. Boydell might suggest.' "Oh no,' replied the Alderman, 'I am extremly pleased with it, and desire no alteration. It is charming; and instead of 25 guineas, I shall give you five and thirty:—very charming indeed, the more I look at it the more I like it; I shall give you 50 guineas.' He went to his desk and wrote a check on his Banker, which he gave to the artist, telling him to call on him in a few days, as he had further employment for him. The young man endeavoured to express his gratitude for this unexpected and munificent liberality of his new patron: but his speech utterly failed him, when casting his eye on the check which he held in his hands, he found it to be for *One Hundred Guineas!* This happy event was the foundation both of his fortune and his fame.

William Curtis, Esq.—This Gentleman, though under promising auspices of success, has declined to offer himself as a candidate for the present vacant Directorship of the East India Company. The interest naturally attached to his venerable father, and his own personal merits, held forth a fair prospect, but the conscientious motives which induced him to withdraw his pretension, *viz.* want of time to do justice to the duties of the situation, must increase the esteem of the public and his friends for his character. It would be happy indeed for the country if all who have merely the good fortune to be supported by rank and power were actuated by the same laudable feelings, and that talents, knowledge, and meritorious service, when without parliamentary interest, were deemed suitable recommendations to efficient patronage.

A Hoax.—A hoax that has been played off upon Master Ellis was the talk, and the laugh, of the hall of the four Courts yesterday. Some person wrote him a letter in the Chancellor's name, strongly pressing the necessity of his immediate attendance at his office in Dublin. He answered the letter by a long apologetical epistle, and in three or four days quitted London. The Chancellor in the interim got a hint of the hoax, and his ardour to arrest the progress of the returning patriot was such, that there was a letter for him in almost every post-office along the road to the Head. The race of the Master, however, was almost as impetuous as that of Gilpin himself, and it was not until his arrival in town that he learned from the lips of the Chancellor himself, that he had been the unsuspecting victim of a practical joke. We are told he bears the thing with considerable good humour—but the brotherhood are quite miserable that he should be absent from his parliamentary post at this awful crisis!—*Dublin Morning Post.*

THE CONSOLATION.

From the India Gazette.

It was the hour of midnight deep,—
And the pale Moon athwart the sky
Smiling in pensive melancholy,
Hung o'er the world at rest and sleep;—
Wan solitude his empire held—
And rough disturbed the settled gloom
Save when upon some mould'ring tomb
The drowsy zephyr reeled!

I gazed upon the hallowed spot where slept
My mother's dear remains—I stood and wept!
No longer could I reason with my soul—
Vain was each art my sorrow to control—
When quiv'ring thro' the air
Soft music reached my ear!
And lo! a sudden blaze of light
Shot thro' my soul divinely bright—
While thus me thought a voice of love
Breathed consolation from above!

"Why art thou distracted with sorrow, my son—
The joys of the world are but fleeting and vain;
Like the mist of the morn is thy earthly sojourn:
Tho' parted a while, we will yet meet again!

When gloomy thou see'st the wide world before thee,
Thro' the rough path of virtue let hope guide thy way,
And O! thou will bask in the sunshine of glory
When the Heavens will shrink and the Earth pass away!"——

October 8, 1823. J. W.

WHAT WILL THEY SAY OF YOU AND ME?

Translated from the Spanish by Mr. Bowring.

What of you and me my lady,
What will they say of you and me?

They will say of you, my gentle lady,
That your heart is love and kindness' throne—
And it becomes you to confer it
On him who gave you all his own:—
And that as now, both firm and faithful,
So will you ever, ever be—
What of you and me, my lady
What will they say of you and me?

They will say of me, my gentle lady
That I for you all else forgot:—
And heaven's dark vengeance would have scathed me,
Its darkest vengeance—had I not.
My love! what envy will pursue us,
Thus link'd in softest sympathy—
What of you and me, my lady,
What will they say of you and me?

They will say of you, my gentle lady,
A thousand things—in praises sweet—
That other maidens may be lovely—
But none so lovely and discreet.
They will wreathe for you the crown of beauty,
And you the queen of love shall be—
What of you and me my lady,
What will they say of you and me?

They will say of me, my gentle lady,
That I have found a prize divine—
A prize too bright for toils so trifling,
So trifling as these toils of mine—
And that from heights so proud and lofty,
Deeper the fall is wont to be—
What of you and me, my lady,
What will they say of you and me?

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Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1823.

(*Continued from the Page* 791.)

manner as England called for the formation of two Chambers in the Spanish Government. The proposition for Catholic emancipation, made under such circumstances, would be resisted even to death by those high-minded and honourable men who had passed their whole lives in the conscientious support of that question. They would rather go to the death, great as was their zeal for the Catholics, sincere as was their anxiety to do justice to their cause, than take a step contrary to that which the glory and independance of their country demanded. (Cheers.) All their feelings with respect to the Catholics would be turned into a new channel, and with the most perfect consistency, if foreign influence were attempted to be exercised. They would exclaim, "Because we are the friends of the Catholics, because we are the advocates of justice, because we are the supporters of religious freedom, we will not now degrade the sacred cause which we espoused by the appearance of any bargain or compromise with the people who are supposed to be in distress." (Hear, hear.) There was no danger which he would not encounter, there was no benefit which he would not forego, if the escape from the one, or the attainment of the other, were to be accomplished by means which were accompanied with a threat: if a threat were to be the price of safety, or of greatness, he would renounce them both for the condition attached. Such, he felt, was the prevailing sentiments throughout England; and yet Ministers expected that the high-minded Spanish people in their jeopardy would not feel the same sentiment when they were so grossly threatened. (Hear, hear.) It was a very remarkable thing that Ministers, during the whole of these negotiations, never said one word to the French Government on the subject of their army of observation. The right honourable secretary had said—"The army of observation was an internal concern of France." To this he would answer briefly, that it was not (a laugh); and if it were so, it was not more an internal concern of France than the changes of the Spanish Government were an internal concern of Spain. (Hear, hear.) But yet, while Spain was asked to alter her constitution, Ministers never said a word about what he would call that great bugbear, the Army of Observation, the object of which evidently was to spread corruption through Spain, and to excite disaffection in the minds of the Spaniards. (Hear, hear.) He, however, knew not through what delusion the right hon. gentleman could call this an internal concern of France. Could any thing have more the appearance of an external object than the bristling all the French fortresses with guns—than the declaration that France was ready to march 100,000 men over a stream—a rivulet—an imaginary kind of boundary? (Hear, hear.) "We" (said Mr. Brougham) "of all people to deny that this was intended for an external attack—we to allow it to be said that France had no ambitious project in view—we to declare this, who had formerly asserted that the encampment of an enemy on the opposite coast was a ground of war for ourselves? Why, Sir, it is not 20 years ago since papers were brought down to this house—papers not more creditable than those which were now upon their table—from the contents of which it was argued that because France had employed a number of armed men in the face of our ports, we were justified in going to war. (Hear, hear.) Now, suppose a member of the house had on that occasion got up and said—'Why, gentlemen, this is all an internal concern; you are not to pay those troops; you are not to supply them with provision; it is entirely a matter of internal arrangement. Would such an appeal be listened to with common gravity, much less with common patience? The question was at that day viewed in all its bearings by the greatest men that ever blessed this country. No question was ever more minutely examined by the friends of peace, or the enemies of war; but amongst all the topics which were then urged, no one ever thought of stating that the assembling of a large French force on the coast opposite to England was entirely a French internal concern, and had no reference whatever to the situation of England. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of the Government of that day impeached the false principle which was now laid down. It impeached that illogical inference which the right hon. gent. had thought fit to draw, and which was most mischievous in its application." (Hear hear.) The honourable member for Bramber (Mr. Wilberforce) and others never failed to remind the house of the gratitude which was due to us from Spain; but was that the only party on whom we had claims of gratitude? For whom he would ask, was so much British blood spilt, but for the Bourbons? And when it was said, that we had no influence at Madrid, what, he would ask, had become of our influence at Paris? (Hear, hear.) This country had put Ferdinand upon his throne, by the assistance of the Spaniards; but they had placed Louis on his throne in defiance of the French people. (Cheers). The gratitude due to us by the Spanish people was as a grain when compared with the immense load of obligation under which we had laid the Bourbons—that race who, as had been well observed by M. Talleyrand, had not, during thirty years of adversity, forgotten or learned any thing. He thought it was not too much that Louis XVIII. should recollect who it was that brought him back to the throne. He was carried back, not in the front of an army which had conquered his crown, but in the baggage of that army. (Hear, hear.) Not one of his family was among that triumphant host—they were also stowed amongst the baggage. (Cheers.) And now, after all the blood and treasure which had been expended for that family, England, it appeared, was not to ask the head of it a single request, how much soever it might redound to our interest or however just it might be in itself. (Hear, hear.) It was said that the question was, should we go to war or continue at peace? Now he must say, that remonstrance was not war; and he at the same time denied that this country ought not to threaten or menace when they did not intend to go to war. But of this he was sure, that if menace had been used, and a determination to go to war had been expressed, hostilities would have been prevented. (Hear, hear.) It was said that Ministers had acted wisely in differing from a set of visionary enthusiasts, who would have plunged the country into war; but he denied the assertion. He knew of no persons who wished this country to proceed to hostilities. But there were persons who said, "If you had declared that your purpose was, if your remonstrance had failed, to go to war, such a course would have prevented war," and with those persons he agreed. By adopting that system, this country had saved Portugal. The learned gent. then went on to say, that he never knew an amendment which differed less from the original motion than that which was now offered, except that, by a strange deviation, the latter part of it treated more of the spirit of war than the motion of his hon. friend. The conduct of Government had been in the course of the debate approved moderately and equivocally; the conduct of the opposition had been blamed less moderately and less equivocally; but as to any approval of the conduct of the Allied Sovereigns, or of the proceedings of France, it had not, thank God, polluted the air of that house in which they breathed. [Hear.] He had only one word more to say, and that was, to implore the house not to come to a divided vote upon the present occasion, when they agreed upon the main principles which the subject involved. Let them not risk a false position now, which might create an injurious impression elsewhere, as if so many had divided on one side, and so many on the other. He would, under such circumstances, forego, even with the best chance of a division in favour of an object which he might have most dear, and not as at present under chances perhaps of less certainty, the hope of the best division, sooner than interrupt that strong feeling which appeared to pervade the house. He was ready to forego any thing, rather than expose the house to an unintelligible vote—one which was sure to be misapprehended by the ignorance of some, and misconstrued by the interest of others. (Cheers.) He would conclude, therefore, by recommending his hon. friend, under this general understanding, to withdraw his motion. (Cheers.)

The LORD MAYOR, amid loud cries of question, supported the amendment.

Mr. MACDONALD, in reply, said he was ready to yield to the suggestion of his hon. and learned friend, and to agree that the amendment should stand in the form of an address, in the place of the original motion. (Cries of "No, no; divide, divide.")

Mr. CANNING—"After having suffered for three long nights, the constant, unremitting, unsparing, lectures of gentlemen opposite, for a too ready concession to the views of foreign Powers it is now incumbent upon us to say, that we have to profit by the lesson of experience which these gentlemen have taught us, in return for our former alleged facility of concession, and to decline assenting to the proposal for withdrawing the original motion. (Loud cries of 'Hear.') I am ready to admit with the hon. gentlemen opposite, that their motion is now unintelligible, and I am satisfied with the amendment of which they partially complain. I repeat, however, that I cannot concur in the suggestion of withdrawing the original motion." (Loud cheers from the Treasury benches.)

The gallery was then cleared for a division amid a great noise, and cries of "Divide."

The numbers were announced as follows:—

For the amendment, 372 [illegible]

Majority, 352.

Upon the motion of Mr. [illegible] FIVE o'clock adjourned to [illegible]

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